

England.

By the Steamship arrived at Boston, we have news from England to the evening of April 5th, through the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The news of the passage by Congress of the resolutions for the annexation of Texas, had created considerable sensation in England, and also the paragraph of President Polk's Inaugural Address relating to Oregon. The principal interest in England is the unusual stir excited in England by the annexation in President Polk's Inaugural, that title to the Oregon is clear and indisputable. Even the Ministers on the floor of Parliament, expressed themselves in a tone which they are not accustomed to assume towards this country. They appear to have understood that announcement as in the nature of a threat, which demanded some bullying in return. They also appear to have understood it as in effect a termination of the negotiation for the peaceable adjustment of the question. In both respects, we are persuaded, they have misinterpreted the views of the new President.

The newspapers are much more savage than the Ministers and Parliament; and all are chock full of spite. They think that with a prospect of war simultaneously with England and Mexico, that the United States will take the back track, and relinquish all idea of the annexation of Texas, as well as the occupation of Oregon. This is very absurd policy, no doubt, but will hardly have the desired effect.

In order more precisely to show the tone of the Ministers on the subject of Oregon, we make a few short extracts from their speeches in Parliament on the 4th of April.

In the House of Lords, Lord Aberdeen concluded his speech thus:

"No one was ever more ardently desirous of peace, or disposed to make greater sacrifices to preserve it, but there were limits which could not be passed, and although our character and position enabled us to regard with indifference matters respecting which other countries might be justly more sensitive, our honor must never be neglected, and we might even to ourselves and to our posterity to adopt a course which was repugnant to all our inclinations. With the most anxious desire of peace he still trusted that this question might be amicably concluded; but if not, we possessed spirit, clear and unquestionable, which, continued the noble earl, amidst loud and general cheering, by the blessing of God and the support of Parliament, the government is prepared to maintain."

In the Commons, Sir R. Peel, in response to a speech of Lord J. Russell, concluded in the following bold statement:

"As the subject has been brought under discussion, he felt it to be his duty, on the part of the Government, to state in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decided, that they considered that we have a right to this territory of Oregon, which is clear and unquestionable; that we desire an amicable adjustment of the differences between ourselves and the United States; but that, having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them."

"A tremendous burst of applause from all parts of the house followed this enunciation."

The duty on cotton had been repealed.

Cotton has declined just about to the extent of the reduction of duty, and the market was heavy from an enlarged impression about new crops.

The new Tariff, as brought forward by Sir Robert Peel, had gone into operation. The only change from what he proposed, was some slight alteration in the standard for sugars.

Mexico.

Dates from Mexico to the 22d ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 21st ult., have been received at New Orleans. They have received the latest news of the passage of the Annexation Resolution in both Houses of Congress. On the 21st of March the subject was formally introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, and resolutions were presented, declaring that the provisions of the treaty of 1823 are at an end, requiring that the ports of Mexico should be closed against all vessels of the United States; prohibiting the introduction of all foreign manufactures into Mexico; and stating in substance that no proposition for the restoration of friendly relations between the two Governments would be entertained, except on condition the United States would abandon altogether the project of annexation.

Senor Cuevas took occasion to express the views of the administration of Gen. Herrera. He said that the Government would at once address an energetic protest to all friendly nations, as well as to the United States, against annexation; that diplomatic relations with this country would thereupon terminate. He said the Government felt itself strong enough for the emergency, without the grant of additional powers, and trusted that, instead of a grievous calamity, annexation might really prove a blessing to Mexico, by uniting all her people in a determined effort to maintain their rights, and preserve the integrity of the Republic. The Presidents of the two Chambers responded in much the same strain.

Both parties to the recent revolution have a direct interest in seeming to be favorable to a declaration of war; whilst Congress has been in nowise behind either in manifesting a proneness in that way. The absurdity of such an issue does not appear to have struck the Mexican Chamber, Congress or people. The interests of contending factions keep the population in a ferment, and a war might result from causes altogether irrelevant to the matter in dispute.

The "El Monitor Constitucional" a paper which supports the existing Government, indulges in a violent philippic, and is sadly at a loss to know how a miserable majority of two votes in the United States Senate should be allowed to plunge the nation into a war with its neighbor, and Mexico. Nothing, it declares, can prevent hostilities, but it exhorts all Mexicans to die together, rather than suffer degradation and loss of honor.

An English frigate, the Eurydice, had left Vera Cruz for Galveston, with an offer, it was believed, for the Mexican Government to recognize the independence of Texas, provided she refused to annex herself to the United States.

Of Santa Anna the papers say a good deal, but nothing definite. He has not been tried at the last accounts, but he is no longer in judgment, but has been pronounced upon him. His written defense had been sent before the Grand Jury and is freely commented upon by the journals. It is spoken of as insolent in its tone, and bold and hardy in its defiance.

England and Texas.

At the date of our last advices from Galveston, a British vessel of war had just reached that city with despatches from Capt. Elliott, the British Charge, who set out immediately after receiving them from Washington. This vessel, which was to be the sloop of war Electra, direct from Jamaica, to which place the despatches had been sent by one of the West India steamers, had despatches also for Mr. Salinger, the French Charge. Both the French and English Charges returned to Galveston on the 1st inst. The nature of the despatches by the Electra had not transpired. Any number of surmises were afloat as to the precise character of the documents in question, but nothing decisive was known. The only hope of the anti-annexationists entertained of the defeat of the measure was, that the Electra had brought on definite and complete propositions for the settlement of Mexican pretensions; whilst the annexation party laughed at the idea of British guaranty, when there was no longer any occasion for it, as the independence of the country, as regards Mexico, could be better established by becoming a member of the American confederacy.

There will be strong efforts made, however, to produce a rejection of the terms offered by Mr. Brown's resolutions. The Galveston News, in remarking upon the struggle about to take place in Texas, says:

"Now comes the eleventh hour offer of our recognition—now comes the reiterated promise of European friendship; now again our Government is to be pledged with English gold, and power, and influence, and with all the riches of her commerce."

"All information from the country," adds the News, "proclaims the utmost harmony and unanimity among our citizens in favor of the Joint Resolutions."

On the 9th inst., a fire broke out at Anderson Court House, S. C., which destroyed a whole square of buildings, including the Anderson Gazette office.

Trouble with Brazil.

It is stated that important despatches have just been received by the Department of State from Mr. Wise, our Minister at Brazil, relating to the recent insult given by that government to himself, our Consul at Rio, and to the commander of the frigate Rattien, who had seized upon the slave vessel Porpoise, with her cargo of slaves and specie, but which, from the threats of the Brazilian government, he was forced to relinquish.

The despatches referred to from Mr. Wise, call for definite instructions as to the course he is to pursue in his present relations with the Brazilian government. He urges the immediate appearance of a formidable naval force in that quarter, for the protection of our commercial and maritime interests, and the expediency of his withdrawal from that government, inasmuch as he cannot well see how the matter is to be settled amicably and honorably to ourselves, as the insult was gratuitous on the part of the Brazilians, who refused to apologize and continue to hold forth fresh menaces to himself, and of course to the government of the United States. It is said that there has already been a Cabinet meeting upon the subject; that the naval force intended for Mexico will receive instructions to visit Rio; that Mr. Wise will not return until such time as our government is determined to act with efficiency and force, regarding, as it does, the case as an exceedingly aggravated one.

Another Queer Bird.

Gray's Edinburgh Advertiser gives an account of a bird quite as queer in its features, as that recently described in the Journal, and to which we have heretofore alluded. This is the Advertiser's account of what may perhaps be not inappropriately, termed a human rooster:

"MAN FACES" BIRD.—At Wairangi, in New Zealand, the natives speak of a monstrous animal, which is called a moa, and which, in general appearance, is described to resemble an immense domestic cock, with the difference, however, of its possessing a "face like a man," living upon air, and being guarded by two enormous tataras, who, Argus like, keep incessantly watch while the moa sleeps. The Rev. W. Colenso, in the summer of 1841-2, obtained some more birds, which he described as "this extraordinary bird must have measured in altitude when alive, at the lowest rate of estimation, from 14 to 16 feet. Thus it must have formed an enormous feathered monster, well worthy from its gigantic size, of being classed with the Megalosaurus of Buckland, and the Mastodon of Cuvier. A mechanic who had been resident at Cloudy Bay, in the Middle Island, asserts that he has seen the bird in the hills near Cloudy Bay, and that one has been seen by two Americans, who had gone to shoot it, but were so petrified with horror when they beheld the monster that they were utterly unable to fire on it."

Here are some excellent truths, happily expressed by Dr. Martin:

THREATS.—In the mind of a man of any spirit, there is an instinctive resistance to threats. However indisposed to do a thing, if threats of a penalty for doing it are held over him, he is immediately disposed to do it. The matter becomes personal. He turns from the subject to the threatener, and the consequences threatened; and becomes, perhaps, intent on punishing both, and braved the insolence which has presumed to insult by offering them. He who expects to influence, and he who is influenced, by threats in the performance of public duties, are each unworthy of any public confidence. They show a conscious mean-spiritedness, as well as a want of honor, and they are unworthy to the association of honorable men, or the support of any but a pusillanimous and degraded people. Hence, in political affairs, whilst consequences should be justly and temperately expected, threats even towards political adversaries should always be sparingly used; but amongst party associates, differing either as to men or measures, they can breed nothing but indignation, mischief, and ruin.

There appears to be some difference of opinion between the National Whig organ, and its followers in Indiana, from the Journal, down. They argue that the "progressive" reduction of the British Tariff, is made for the same purpose as high duties are imposed by the United States; and that as the end aimed at is the same, the means, though diametrically opposite, are in their nature identical. This is the sanity of Whig logic! The Whig papers here say that the reduction of British duties is expressly made for the purpose of protecting British manufactures; but the National Intelligencer says—

"The time appears to have gone by when PROTECTION was the order of the day in England. We do not here use that word in its limited sense, as applied to a protective tariff in behalf of domestic manufactures only, but in its broad, comprehensive meaning when it is applied to almost every interest in the nation and to almost every class of people."

Now if the Intelligencer is right, it is equally certain, that our Whig papers occasionally talk about a matter of which they know nothing.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The New York Tribune of April 16, says:

"The French packet takes out about \$40,000 in silver, and about \$30,000 of American halves went up the river this afternoon for Montreal. There have been about \$50,000 in specie received here within a few days from the West, a large portion of which came from Indiana."

Thus goes the specie, spite of the Tariff, which Whigs said would retain it all. Now they propose to supply its place with more small bank notes.

MISSING VESSELS.—The New York Express contains a list of forty-two vessels, which are now missing, and supposed or known to be lost, forming an aggregate destruction of life and property almost without a parallel in the history of commercial enterprise. Among the number is reckoned the two missing packet ships "England" and the "United States," which contained a great number of passengers.

A meeting of the Whigs of Railway and Woodbridge, in New Jersey, was held at the former place, on the 5th inst.; at which resolutions were adopted recommending measures to raise the sum of \$100,000 for Mr. Clay, in sums not exceeding \$1 each. No gift could be more appropriate for the Whigs to give, or for Clay to receive. Money is the Juggernaut they all worship.

Some of the New York Whig papers are taking ground in favor of running Clay for the Presidency in 1848. The Brookline American is disposed to "repudiate." It said something of the kind once before; but had to go it, notwithstanding.

The whigs say the annexation of Texas will strengthen the institution of slavery; and they call the abolitionists a parcel of hypocritical vagabonds, because they did not vote for Mr. Clay to keep Texas out. How is this? Did not Mr. Clay tell us that annexation would enfeeble rather than strengthen the slave-power? And was the "Embodiment" not to be believed?—Indiana Freeman.

PRUDENT FANATICS.—We learn by the Kentucky Review that Cassius M. Clay has sent off all his negroes to the South, to be sold there or to be employed on a cotton plantation. He can now "go it with a rush" as an abolitionist in Kentucky! He is, indeed, a gentleman of nice sensibility.

CONNECTICUT.—The following are the names of the officers elected—all Whigs.—Roger S. Baldwin, Governor; Reuben Booth, Lieutenant Governor; Daniel P. Tyler, Secretary of State; Joseph G. Gilbert, Treasurer; Abijah Carrington, Comptroller.

NEW JERSEY.—The election law, which just passed the Legislature of this State, fixes upon "the Tuesday after the first Monday in November," for holding the State elections. This is the day fixed by Congress for the Presidential election.

THE AMERICAN MARKET costs the Government nine dollars a piece; the English market costs four dollars and a half. That in use in America is too heavy—its weight is much greater than the French and German.

Democratic County Convention.

At a meeting of Delegates of the county of Marion, at the Court House, Indianapolis, on Saturday the 30th of April, 1845, the several townships being called, it appeared that each was represented by a full delegation, except Perry.

On motion of General Drake, BANNER LAWHEAD was called to the chair, and N. BOLTON appointed Secretary; whereupon,

On motion of G. A. Chapman, it was Resolved, That Marion county send 45 Delegates to the District Congressional Convention—five from each township, to be appointed by the delegates of the several townships, and reported to the Convention.

Resolved, That the Delegates from the several townships retire and agree upon and report the names of two individuals for Representatives in the next Legislature, an Auditor, Assessor and County Commissioner; whereupon,

The Delegates severally retired, and after due deliberation, reported the following ticket, to-wit:

For Representatives, J. N. E. R. WILSON.
For County Auditor, NATHANIEL BOLTON.
For Assessor, A. H. WELLS.

On motion of Mr. Drake, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That we concur in the nominations just made, and will use every honorable means to secure the election of the entire ticket.

The following delegates to the district congressional convention were now reported, and concurred in by the convention, to-wit:

Centerville—Livingston Dunlap, J. P. Chapman, P. Michael, Wm. B. Preston, and Wm. H. Talbot.
Washington—James Huffman, Elijah James, Dr. G. M. Shaw, David Huff, and Robert Earl.

Lawrence—Madison Webb, Samuel Cory, James Flanagan, Joseph Johnson, and Jacob Sherry.
Franklin—Daniel Moore, Jacob Springer, Jacob Glazier, Alexander Carson, and R. M. J. Duval.

Wayne—Nathan Bell, Jacob Sourwine, T. W. Counsel, N. Bell, and James Moore.
Perry—Nathan Bolton, Joseph T. Roberts, Thomas Morrow, James Rains, and Daniel Landrey.

Warren—E. N. Shimer, William Robinson, James Vansickle, Abner Wells, and David Shields.
Decatur—Merry McGuire, Thomas W. Hargus, Demas McFarland, Aaron Wright, and Eli Selgrove.

On motion of Gen. Drake, it was Resolved, That Perry township be respectfully requested to appoint five delegates to the district congressional convention.

The nominees being called upon for remarks, Mr. WEBSTER said, that the honor conferred upon him by the convention had been entirely unsolicited on his part. When called upon by his neighbors, for that purpose, he had been in the hills near Cloudy Bay, and that one has been seen by two Americans, who had gone to shoot it, but were so petrified with horror when they beheld the monster that they were utterly unable to fire on it."

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Mr. BOLTON said, that all present would bear him witness, that no effort had been made, on his part, to obtain the nomination that had been voluntarily tendered by the convention; indeed he had come here without the remotest idea of his name being used for any office. But the quarter from whence the suggestion proceeded, prompted him to leave the matter with the convention. He had read the resolutions of the county, and had been in situations where character and principles had been subjected to the most searching investigation. The office, to which the convention had nominated him as a candidate, was one unconnected with National politics, and should be successful, its duties would tend more than any thing else, to withdraw him from active political life, as it would be his discharge to give his undivided attention to the duties of his office. The office of Auditor, however, was one closely connected with the interests of the State, being one of the wholesome checks in carrying out our system of finance. Indiana, he believed, was destined to resume a proud position amongst the constellation of States; but it would require the united efforts of the stout hearts and strong hands of her citizens, and the faithful discharge of duty on the part of her public servants. The success of the democratic party in the election of President Polk, he believed, would redound to the interest of the country, and prosperity appeared to be returning to our land. All appeared to be satisfied with the earnest he had already given of a faithful discharge of the duties of chief magistrate of this great and growing republic, and he trusted still further content would be manifested by many who had opposed his election.

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On motion of G. A. Chapman, it was Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to correspond with the several applicants for nomination by the District Convention, and inquire of them their views and opinions in relation to the following subjects:

1st. Are they in favor of or opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, or any other institution by Congress, authorizing the issue of bills of credit for banking or for any other purposes?

2d. Are they in favor of, or opposed to, a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States?

3d. Are they in favor of, or opposed to, a limitation of the Veto power as established by the Constitution?

4th. Are they in favor of the present tariff?

5th. Are they in favor of, or opposed to, the annexation of Texas and the occupation of Oregon?

6th. Will they abide by the decision of the District Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, on the 10th of May next, in the selection of a candidate for Congress; and will they give their support and influence to the election of the nominee of said Convention?

Whereupon, Messrs. G. A. Chapman, Joseph Johnson, Demas L. McFarland, James Johnson, and Dr. G. M. Shaw were appointed said committee.

On motion of Isaac Smith,

Resolved, That we entertain the highest respect for the Hon. Wm. J. Brown, and though he has removed from the district, we still continue to cherish him for his services to the cause of democracy and annexation, and that we heartily approve of his conduct as a representative from this Congressional District.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Indiana State Sentinel.

BANNER LAWHEAD, Chairman.
N. BOLTON, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, March, 1845.

MEMOR. CHAPMAN.—Forgive me for not having addressed you prior to this, in accordance with the promise made in my last letter. I will explain the cause of my quietude when we meet. Four months residence in this delightful capital has enabled me to form some acquaintance with its palaces, churches, monuments, theatres, hospitals, &c.; its literary and scientific institutions, and the people of the great centre of pleasure, gaiety, fashion and refinement. The season of balls, soirees, and the Italian opera will close this evening. The ball given by Louis Philippe in the palace of the Tuileries a short time since, was acknowledged by me to be the most superb affair of the sort ever given in Europe; three thousand invitations were issued; strangers from all parts of the world were invited to the King, and the nobility and gentry in this city have given some brilliant entertainments; on the evening of the 24th February, our Minister, his excellency Wm. King, and Mr. Ellis, his niece, (of Alabama, who does the honors of the household), gave a sumptuous party in his apartments, to American guests, and in honor of the birthday of our Washington, the 22d February. Here is a copy of the card of invitation:—"Les Ministres des Etats Unis et M. de Malmédy prient M. de la Roche et M. de la Roche de venir passer la soirée chez eux, le 24 Février, à l'occasion de la naissance de Washington, à neuf heures 3/4."

10 o'clock in the evening of the day, the sitting of coaches and carriages from various parts of the city into the Tuileries, and the arrival of the guests of the immediate arrival of many of the guests to the hotel of the American Minister. They were received by servants in neat liveries, wearing on the right and left side of the coat collar, in golden embroidery, the name of the ladies, these guests, the overcoats, cloaks, &c., and immediately ushered each guest individually into the grand saloons, announcing his or her name, and in honor of the birthday of our Washington, the 22d February. Here is a copy of the card of invitation:—"Les Ministres des Etats Unis et M. de Malmédy prient M. de la Roche et M. de la Roche de venir passer la soirée chez eux, le 24 Février, à l'occasion de la naissance de Washington, à neuf heures 3/4."

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